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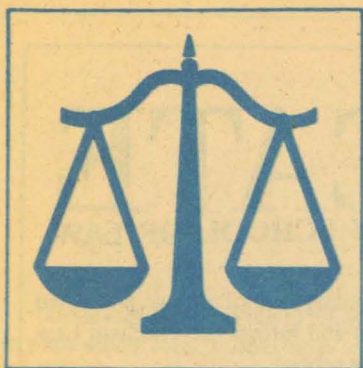


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The ADVOCATE

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

VOL. 15 NO. 7

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APRIL, 1984

“Man with Sandpaper Charm” Receives President’s Medal

By David Heires



James Edwin “Ned” Doyle, an advertising pioneer and a 1930 graduate of the law school, was awarded the President’s Medal by Father Finlay at a ceremony held in Lincoln Center on February 29, 1984.

The President’s Medal, the highest award offered by Fordham University, was bestowed upon Doyle in recognition of his devotion to the University and contribution to the culture of the 20th century.

After graduating from the law school, Doyle chose to go into advertising immediately. He had stints with *Cosmopolitan*, *Look* and *Good Housekeeping* magazines, and served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II. It was in 1949, however, that Doyle made his momentous decision to form the Doyle Dane Bernbach Advertising Agency along with two colleagues.

In the time since, Doyle Dane Bernbach has become one of the giants of the advertising world. Doyle’s clients have ranged from Volkswagen to Miss Clairol, from Seagram and Mobil to IBM and Polaroid, and the presence he created is felt in homes and businesses throughout the U.S.

In his remarks, Father Finlay joked about a disagreement he had with Doyle upon their first meeting, when they were discussing the way to best memorialize Vince Lombardi. Then he added: “That fierce encounter was the beginning of one of the most satisfying friendships it has been my pleasure to enjoy during my twelve years as President of Fordham.”

After thanking Doyle for his continued generous support for the law school, Finlay said, “I wish to present this President’s Medal to a dear friend, in one of the last gestures of my presidency, exactly 122 days from my retirement. It is my feeble way of saying thanks for his friendship and admitting in public: ‘Ned, you won all the fights. You are the champ. God Bless You.’”

The President’s Medal bears the design of the west entrance to the President’s office. The building was erected in 1838 as the country home of a Brooklyn merchant named Moat and it has been declared a national landmark. The obverse bears a replica of the University’s seal.

Before entering the law school, Doyle attended high school in Englewood, N.J. and received his undergraduate degree from Hamilton College.

Though originally intending to practice law, Doyle found himself prospering in another occupation immediately after graduation. “After you passed the bar you went to work in a law office for \$10 a week,” he said. “I was making \$75 a week selling space. I couldn’t afford to quit.”

After the war, Doyle was a Vice-President of Grey Advertising Agency up until 1949. At this point, he and Bill Bernbach, the Creative Director of Grey, decided to form their own agency. Maxwell Dane, an old friend of Doyle’s from *Look* magazine, was invited to join them. Doyle Dane Bernbach was subsequently formed, and the rest is history.

The Law School Placement Process— What It Can Be

By Dean John D. Feerick

Keynote Address:
*National Association for Law Placement
Northeast Regional Conference,
Sugarbush Inn
Warren, Vermont
on January 26, 1984*

The law school placement office has come to occupy an important role in American Law schools and a dominating role in the lives of many law students. Yet, there is a paucity of professional literature on the law school placement process itself. In preparing for this talk, I was struck by how little information I could find on choosing a career in the law and on

the history of law school placement. In contrast, there is a surfeit of books on choosing careers in general as is evidenced by such best sellers as *What Color is Your Parachute?* *Dress for Success* and *Where Do I Go From Here With My Life?*

I know that when I was a law student, 23 years ago, many law schools did not have a placement office. Information was disseminated haphazardly by secretaries, registrars, switchboard operators, faculty members, other students and law school deans.

My own experience perhaps was typical of many law students of my generation. I had lit-

A NEW MAN AT THE HELM

By Carlo Rossi



Rev. Joseph A. O'Hare, S.J.

The Rev. Joseph A. O'Hare, currently the editor in chief of the Jesuit commentary magazine *America*, was named March 14 as the 31st president of Fordham University succeeding Rev. James C. Finlay effective July 1, 1984. The announcement was made by Hon. William Hughes Mulligan, vice-chairman of the board of trustees, during a press conference in the Lowenstein building. Richard J. Bennett, chairman of the board of trustees, who was ill on the day of the announcement, had previously said, “Father O'Hare comes to the presidency of a university on the threshold of a critical period of change that calls for clarity of vision, imaginative and forceful ideas and the courage and will to carry them out.”

Father O'Hare has been *America's* Editor in Chief and President of its publishing company, America Press, Inc. since 1975. He has repeatedly won prizes from the Catholic Press Association for his column, “Of Many Things,” and editorials. The magazine covers a wide range of issues. In its March 17th editorial *America* applauded the recent upholding of a municipally installed Navity scene. It praised the Supreme Court’s wisdom in having “left it to the American people to decide” locally whether they desired their community to have such a display. On February 25, one editorial supported recent efforts in Congress to create a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule. Another criticized efforts to compromise the independence and integrity of the Civil Rights Commission, calling that panel “as highminded an agency as one can expect in government.”

Father O'Hare has served as director of several academic programs as well as on the board of trustees of Boston College, Xavier University, the College of New Rochelle, Georgetown University and Moyne College, where he was chairman of the board from 1976 to 1980. From 1973-75 he was an adjunct professor in Fordham’s EXCEL program at Lincoln Center while he served as an associate editor at *America*. Father O'Hare sees a school’s role as nurturing human expansion. “The real work of a university is the education of young minds and hearts, and creating an environment where scholars and talented teachers can flourish.”

He entered the Society of Jesus after high school, was ordained in 1961 and went to Ber-

tle knowledge of the world beyond law school for which I was being trained. There was no *American Lawyer*, no *National Law Journal*, no *Legal Times* or similar publication to enlighten me or my classmates about employer characteristics or personalities. In general, there was limited information about prospective employers and career options for lawyers. The only advice I received about finding a job came

(Continued on page 10)

chmans College in Cebu in the Philippines, where he received A.B. and M.A. degrees. He studied philosophy in Paris and at Woodstock College in Maryland. From 1955 to 1958 and again from 1968 to 1972 he was on the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines. From 1963 to 1968 Father O'Hare pursued doctoral studies in philosophy at Fordham. His dissertation addressed the philosophy of Hegel.

He will move to Loyola-Faber Hall on Rose Hill Campus from West 56th Street as of July 1. The move will not be made without some reservations. “I’m very partial to Lincoln Center. I’ve lived on the West Side for 12 years and I like the neighborhood,” said O'Hare, who was born in the Bronx and attended Regis High School. He is aware that some Lincoln Center people feel alienated from Rose Hill, but added, “I’m interested in doing all I can to bridge that.”

One of Father Finlay’s priorities during his 13-year tenure as president, has been the strengthening of the professional schools. A desire for wider recognition, however, has raised in many administrators a feeling of ambivalence. Recognition should not come, is the feeling, at the expense of the university’s traditional role for New Yorkers. Father O'Hare says he also feels the ambivalence. “Fordham’s character is tied to New York and I want to keep it that way, but, at the same time, I would like to see us build up our links to the rest of the country.”

“My impression as an outsider has been that there has been a candid exchange between students and administrators.” He also plans to be open and available to student reporters. “I believe in the student press. I was a faculty advisor in the Philippines.”

The Advocate welcomes Father O'Hare upon his return to Fordham and extends to him our best wishes in his responsibilities. We also extend to him a warm invitation to share with the Law School, through the pages of *The Advocate*, his views on Fordham, the Law or Life whenever he may desire. We hope that his years as a journalist will inspire him to do so frequently.

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It seems only a short while ago that I was welcoming new members and wishing them well in their future endeavors. In the interim, these dedicated individuals have contributed their valuable time and effort to the *ADVOCATE*. As a result, the paper has dramatically improved.

In reviewing the paper's progress over the course of the year, it seems that we have lived up to and in certain areas surpassed our original aspirations. We have successfully integrated the paper so that it is now a broad-based vehicle of communication. In this regard, we have tapped the resources of students, administrators, faculty, placement, and other outside sources. The result has been to provide the timely information necessary to stay abreast of law school affairs.

Moreover, we have expanded the scope of the paper to provide a diversified group of articles. This approach has been designed to expose readers to the many perspectives of the legal profession, as well as areas of interest in the surrounding Lincoln Center Community. Hopefully, our readers have enjoyed and derived benefit from the new features and series initiated this past year.

In the financial area, we have reduced operating costs by roughly three hundred percent. These funds will be used for the purchase of either a copier or a word processing system to be used jointly with the Student Bar Association. This will make the job of layout and production much easier and more efficient.

However, our good fortune would not have been possible without the complete unfettered cooperation of: Lois Aiello, Robert Altman, Robert Bienstock, Paul Calamari, Robert Fonte, David Goldberg, Jose Gonzalez, David Heires, Steve Kalebic, Joe Mazzarulli, Giuliana Musilli, Maura O'Sullivan, Eileen Pollock and Carlo Rossi. These individuals were the lifeblood of the paper and deserve many special thanks.

At this point, I would like to extend my most sincere appreciation to another group which has provided invaluable assistance to the paper. These individuals include: Dean Feerick, Dean Hanlon, Dean Moore, Dean Reilly, Dean Young and Ms. Maureen Provost. As a result of their cooperation and support, we derived the information necessary to report on administrative, alumni and placement matters.

Our Faculty Head Note series was made possible by: Prof. Byrn, Prof. Hansen, Prof. McGlaughlin, Prof. Phillips, and Prof. Schmutde. In addition, full credit for the thought provoking series *In The Jesuit Tradition* should be given to Rev. Zogby. Both of the series were successful and we owe all concerned deep gratitude for their support.

I would like to close by stating that I derived a great deal of personal satisfaction from working with all the friends of the *ADVOCATE* during the course of this year and hope these ties will continue throughout the production of Volume 16 of the paper.



The ADVOCATE FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

The Advocate is the official newspaper of Fordham University School of Law, published by the students of the school. Its goals are to enlighten and inform the Fordham Law School Community of news and activities concerning the school.

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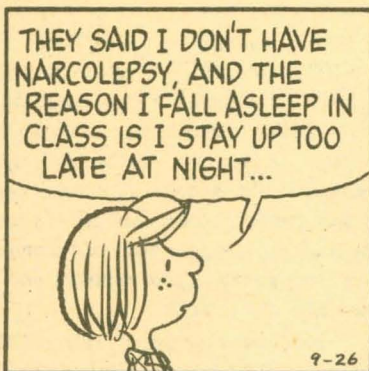
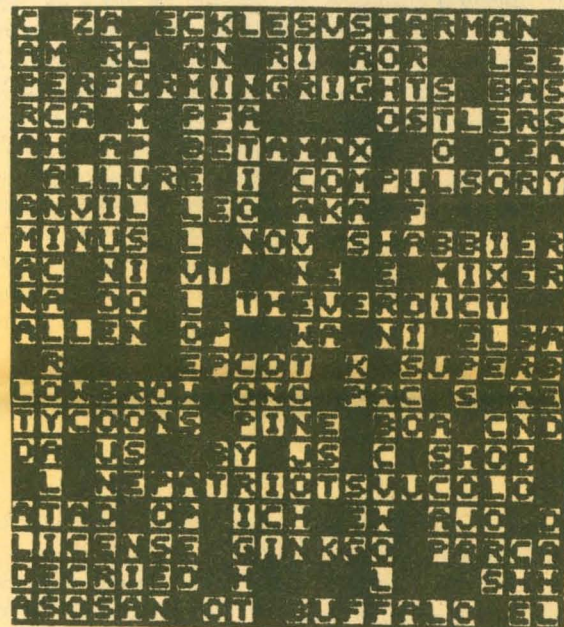
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CORRESPONDENT
LOIS A. AIELLO

PRODUCTION
DIRECTOR
JOSE GONZALEZ

STUDENT AFFAIRS
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ANSWERS: ENTERTAINMENT/SPORTS



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WOMEN AND THE LAW

By Judge Irene Duffy

Gone are the days of the 1950s of 8 women in a law school class. Instead today we find law school classes with 40 percent and 50 percent women. Indeed, it has been estimated that at the rate women are entering the legal profession today, by the year 2,000, one third of all lawyers will be women.

With women entering the legal profession in such large numbers, it would appear that women will achieve a large share of the power at the top in a very short amount of time. There will be many success stories, and these successes will come in ways never dreamed of by the young women who graduated with me in the class of 1957 at Fordham Law School.

Exactly what the progress will be for each individual woman and how she personally will accomplish it, can only be answered by the passage of time. I am relatively certain, however, that it will be an exciting and challenging time for most young female attorneys. At the same time, however, it will be a time of sacrifice by many.

If life has taught me anything, I believe it is that there is no set path that I can offer young women to help them attain professional success. All I can suggest is that how they attain it, should suit their own nature and personality. They must be comfortable with themselves,

with what they are doing and how they are doing it -- before they can ever view themselves as successful individuals.

Some women will feel quite comfortable foregoing marriage or children to attain their career goals. But the struggle for professional excellence and success need not prevent young professionals from knowing the joys of family life, marriage and of children. The path of the professional working mother, however, is not an easy one. Young women choosing this path, must be prepared to make many sacrifices and compromises in each area of their lives.

The sacrifices, however, will not be confined to the female member of this venture. Her husband and her children must also give up something to enable her to work. Exactly how much each one must sacrifice depends on the total circumstances of their lives, including, for example, who the lady is, who her husband is (i.e. the state of their respective physical and emotional health), what are the demands of her job and of his job, the existence of a close relative living nearby who is willing and able to help, and what her children are like.

For example, it is rather clear that the demands of motherhood must be far greater for the mother of children who are emotionally or physically handicapped than for the mother

whose children pose no special problems. With greater demands comes greater sacrifice.

There will be many times that the sacrifices of the working mother will tug at her heart strings. For example, the young litigator who is burning the midnight oil at work may feel the pain of sadness because it is not she, the mother, who is tucking her child into sleep at night. But whether she has this pain and how much it hurts her, depends on who the lady is, and how much importance she places on being around her children in their early years. Only the lady can answer the question. If she is comfortable with paying this price for her career goals, she probably will continue being a litigator. If she is not, she may consider other career alternatives.

If she believes it is necessary to alter her career goals to be closer to her children than her present job allows, she should take heart. This does not necessarily mean the end of her chance to succeed in the legal profession.

Life is far more mysterious than that. We never really know what is in store for us or that one particular path will be more rewarding to us than another.

My only advice is, be comfortable (physically, emotionally, and intellectually) with whatever path it is that you choose. While

some of you may continue working full time or part-time, others may take the route of Sandra Day O'Connor, Justice of the United States Supreme Court or Patricia Wald, a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, both of whom dropped out of the law for a period of five and ten years, respectively, to raise their families. Others of you may take the route of Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro who maintained a private practice from her home for 14 years after graduation from Fordham Law School while she raised her family. Each of these women obviously made certain compromises in their early careers which did not destroy their careers. As life unfolds, you will find your own way to compromise if the need arises.

In sum, I suggest that young women pursue their careers in a way that makes them comfortable and happy with themselves. They must be flexible and they must also be circumspect and learn what is important to them. We are all different and have different ideas about what is important in life. We must be true to our own values. Hopefully if you are armed with competence, at some point you will find yourself on the right day, in the right place, at the right time. And with that competence and that luck you will attain your career goals. I hope so.

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FLS NEWS IN REVIEW

ONE VOTE FOR A WOMAN V.P.

By Robert Altman

"Is it time for a woman Vice President?" That's the question many Democrats are asking. Jesse Jackson says yes, promising that if he wins the Democratic nomination for President he will choose a woman. Almost every other candidate has said that he will seriously consider a woman running mate. Congressman Tip O'Neill has almost single-handedly made Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro a possible choice. The momentum says "it's time," but does logic agree?

If there ever was an election made for a woman V.P. then 1984 is it. Despite an unsuccessful Presidency, Ronald Reagan is still the strong choice of the electorate based upon his congeniality. The Democrats must find some way in which to add a little personality to their own ticket. However, since people rarely vote on the basis of Vice Presidential choices, a strong male personality won't do. Yet, in nominating a woman the Democrats would have an instant media force. Instead of nightly news focusing on just the Presidential candidates, the female Vice Presidential candidate would receive more than her share adding excitement to the idea of a Democratic victory.

Election 1984 also has the additional element of the gender gap. By nominating a woman the Democrats would solidify their support with women, while being able to point out that Ronald Reagan still does not support the Equal Rights Amendment.

This year's election also needs a woman

just to wake up the electorate. The Democrats are boring. Ronald Reagan is boring (unless you listen closely, and then he's frightening). A woman candidate is not boring, it's novel. Maybe with a woman in the race the electorate might awake from its sleepy apathy and pay some attention to what is being said.

So the answer being "yes" to the question "is it time," the second question is "Who?" Unfortunately, a perfect choice is no longer available - the late Ella Grasso. No other woman politician has the combination of national exposure and personality that Governor Grasso had. This leaves the Democrats with a number of women with limited exposure and charismatic personalities. Needless to say, the mere nomination of a woman will give the candidate national exposure. Thus, the best move for the Democrats would be to pick a woman candidate with a sound familiarity with the issues - preferably a Senator or Congresswoman. Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro is a good bet. Her position as Chairwoman of the Democratic Party Platform Committee will give her a good background on the issues. Her inclusion in a number of important Democratic Party caucuses makes her a well-known entity among her colleagues. These things point to this 1960 graduate of Fordham Law School. The question remains to be answered by the Democrats - will they also point to her.

FERRARO AT FORDHAM



Robert Altman, Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro and Vincent Gentile

By Robert Altman

On February 27th Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro (Law '60) spoke before a gathering of 75 people in the Moot Court Room. Congresswoman Ferraro, a guest of the Fordham Democratic Law Student Association and the Fordham Law Women, spoke about her role as the chairwoman of the Democratic Party Platform Committee, the possibility of a woman Vice-President and the upcoming campaign.

Speaking about the Democratic Party's Platform, Ms. Ferraro said she was hoping to have regional hearings of the Platform Committee so that a broad spectrum of opinion could be heard. As a goal, Ms. Ferraro would like to keep the document shorter than previous platforms. This condensation would allow the party's candidate to run with a flexible document, rather than being tied down to specific Platform Committee proposals. If the party's candidate then wishes to be more specific, he can be without going against any stated propositions. Ms. Ferraro also hopes this approach will prevent Republicans from saying that the Democratic platform is nothing but a shopping list for special interest groups that will lead to greater budget deficits.

Congresswoman Ferraro was cautious, but optimistic when commenting upon a position

that she might fill - Democratic Party Vice Presidential nominee. The Congresswoman said that she liked the idea of a woman V.P. because it would open doors for other women. She noted that the polls show that the national response to the idea is generally positive, though there has been some negative response. When asked if she thought a woman might be named, Congresswoman Ferraro said that it was too early to tell. She felt that once the primaries are over and the Presidential nominee has a chance to evaluate his strengths and weaknesses, then the nominee will choose a running mate based upon those strengths and weaknesses.

In talking about the upcoming campaign, the Congresswoman felt that the Democrats would stress the following three issues: first, the lack of a Republican foreign policy which has led to "knee-jerk" reaction throughout the world; second, the environment which has not been well protected by the Reagan Administration; and third, the huge deficits which while not normally a Democratic concern is now one because of the severity of the problem. Unemployment, a traditional Democratic concern, will probably not be of major importance in the 1984 race even though it remains of high importance to the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CAREER OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM DEEMED

"A SUCCESS" !!!

By M. Provost

On Friday, March 16, 1984, the Career Planning Center in conjunction with the Washington, D.C. Alumni Chapter, jointly held a program to assist students in learning about career opportunities for Fordham graduates in this city. The event was held in the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in the heart of the city.

The program, attended by 19 alumni, 14 students and 3 law school administrators, was well-received by all participants. The great loyalty of the alumni for their law school and their genuine interest in the students were very apparent as they shared their insights and advice regarding the practice of law in Washington.

Two informational panels, informal socializing and a luncheon were the settings utilized to assist participants in getting to know one another and in exchanging information. Students also had the opportunity to visit selected alumni in their offices at the conclusion of the program. Student Resumes and

biographical data were available to alumni as well as information on the career and specialties of the participating alumni.

Organized at the suggestion of the area alumni who learned at a reception in November that a good number of students were interested in obtaining positions in Washington, the objective of the program was to help students make all-important contacts to assist them in navigating the job market.

Students were enthusiastic about the program and enjoyed the opportunity to get to know this warm group of concerned alumni. Similar programs will be held in Washington (in September), Connecticut, New Jersey and possibly Miami as we are much encouraged by the success of this first program. Future programs will be held in the Fall to ensure that contacts are being made as hiring occurs; employers and alumni will be invited to utilize the program for recruitment purposes.

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION NEWS

By Carol Ann Connors

The 1984-85 Student Bar Association Executive Officers are:

Carol Ann Connors - President
Lauren Puglia - Vice-President
Tom Ryan - Treasurer
Mary O'Keefe - Secretary

635 members of the student body voted during the week on March 12th. A strong 62% of all day students and 33% of all evening students voted. A little bit more of a break down reveals the following:

1st year voters: day - 68%; evening - 48%
2nd year voters: day - 76%; evening - 30%
3rd year voters: day - 45%; evening - 28%
4th year voters: day - 45%; evening - 26%

The elections for SBA class officers will take place during the week of April 9th. Again there will be important choices to be made since it is through effective class officers that the individual classes concerns become known to the entire SBA, faculty and administration.

During the next few weeks copies of past examinations will be distributed for all required courses by the SBA during those classes. Also, the SBA will once again be running a blood drive to take place in the reading room on April 12th from 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. We hope to have at least 100 students donate on this day. If you would like to sign up for a particular time to donate see your SBA rep.

Finally, the SBA would like to wish everyone luck on their exams!!

FALL CLINICAL DEADLINE:

MAY 1ST

Careful planning is a lawyering skill that requires command. The press of immediate case tasks cannot foreclose careful scheduling of research, investigation, interviews and litigation preparation for the remainder of one's case load.

Start developing this planning ability now by charting your Fall clinical choices. Don't allow the rush of exams, confirmation of Summer employment or clinical placements, or vacation planning to divert your attention from the plethora of Fall clinical opportunities.

The Fall deadline is May 1st to allow placements to select and notify students before Summer dispersion. Opportunities in U.S. Attorney's office, judicial chambers, administrative agencies and public interest settings are detailed in the Fall clinical memo in the Registrar's office. Application forms are also found there.

Current second year students are particularly encouraged to consider a Fall internship. Such clinical, included in Fall resumes, might enhance permanent job hunting. A clinical in combination with a trial advocacy course in third year can instill a sense of professional confidence in making the transition from course work to practice upon graduation. Finally, a clinical allows sampling of a possible practice setting before permanent selection of employment.

Keep the May 1st deadline in mind for submission of clinical applications to Professor Harris in 048. Professor Harris will be available during the Summer to consult with students who decide on a Fall clinical during the Summer.

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FLS NEWS IN REVIEW

THE ALUMNI NETWORK

By Dean Reilly

The mark of a Fordham lawyer is a lifetime association with the school. Fordham has built the strongest, most active alumni organization in the country.

This final edition of *The Advocate* seems like an appropriate occasion to explore some of the myriad ways that the alumni network operates for the school and for the good of all our alumni.

The following are highlights of some of the elements that make up the Fordham law alumni program.

- **ALUMNI DIRECTORY.** Published every 4 years the directory lists all alumni by class, by employer, by geographical location and alphabetically.

- **ANNUAL LUNCHEON.** Each first Saturday in March over a thousand alumni jam the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria for the largest law alumni function in America.

- **DEAN'S DAY.** Each Fall the Law School sponsors a special homecoming day for alumni on the first Saturday of October. This is the focus of the five-year reunion program.

- **CHRISTMAS PARTY.** Early December is the time for a mammoth gathering of alumni in the Lowenstein Center to welcome the holiday season.

- **ALUMNI ADVISORS.** Thru the career counseling center alumni are invited to act as mentors for law students.

- **MOOT COURT JUDGES.** Literally hundreds of alumni act as judges and brief readers for the Mulligan, Wormser and Kaufman Competitions.

- **FUND RAISERS.** Scores of alumni solicit colleagues and classmates for the Annual Fund and the Building Fund.

- **CHAPTERS.** Alumni chapters exist in Westchester-Putnam; Washington, D.C.; New Jersey; Connecticut; Long Island; San Fran-

cisco; Miami; Los Angeles; Atlanta and Boston.

- **SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS.** The Fordham Law Alumni Association acts as the overall alumni organization for all of our graduates. In addition, several groups have special alumni associations: The Fordham Law Review Association; The Urban Law Journal Alumni Association; The International Law Journal Association; Black-American Law Students Association and the Moot Court Board is now forming an association.

- **CLASS, AGENTS.** Every class has a class agent for the A, B and Evening sections. They write class newsletters and organize class activities.

- **FORDHAM-STEIN PRIZE.** The Fordham Law Alumni Association administers this national prize for lawyers.

- **ALUMNI PLACEMENT.** The Career Counseling Center provides individual counseling and sends out a monthly newsletter of job openings to alumni registered with the office. The office will also match up specific job skills with job openings.

- **QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.** Four times a year the University publishes a colorful, lively magazine describing the life of Fordham.

- **SCHOLARSHIP FUND.** The Alumni Association operates a special fund to assist students.

- **UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES.** Homecoming, family day, travel and insurance programs, lecture series, athletic events and receptions, concerts and cultural programs and a nationwide network of alumni chapters.

Most alumni events welcome student participation and attendance. If you're like to know more, just drop by the alumni office (Room 118) and speak to Dean Reilly.

MOOT COURT AND UNIFIED WRITING COMPETITION NEWS

By Steve Kalebic

Congratulations are in order to the two Moot Court teams representing Fordham in the recent Kaufman Competition. The Competition, held in the Fordham Moot Court Room, pitted numerous law schools against each other on the issue of Transnational application of Federal Security Laws and the Fraud in the Market theory of liability. The Fordham Team of David Hennessy, Michael Zetland and Maureen Crush reached the final round. The team consisting of Kathleen Brown, Julie Robbins, and Kevin Preston advanced into the semifinals. The Judges present during the competition included the Honorable Kevin Duffy of the Southern District (a Fordham Alumnus) and Donald Malawsky, former administrator of the SEC and currently Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Fordham will again be ably represented in the Wagner Labor Law Moot Court Competition to be held at New York Law School March

27th. - April 1st. The Fordham Team consists of Jean Gardner, Merjorie Codogan and Kathy Wikmen. Good Luck.

Reminder: The Mulligan Competition will be held over the summer. This Competition is similar to that in Freshman Legal Writing and is open to all students who have completed their first year. The performances and interest evidenced in the Mulligan are two of the factors which the Moot Court Board takes into consideration in choosing future members. For further details please contact Vincent Cappucci of the Moot Court Board.

Finally, The Uniform Writing Competition which is used by the *Law Review*, *Urban Law Journal*, and *International Law Journal*, will be held June 2-3. Materials will be available one week in advance and must be examined prior to the Competition. Details will be available later in the Semester.

FORDHAM LAW REVIEW:

The Board of Editors of Volume 52 is pleased to announce the election of the Board of Editors of Volume 53:

Christopher F. Baum
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Bradley J. Butwin
Commentary Editor
Andrew M. Calamari
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SUMMER LIBRARY SCHEDULE

As discussed in last month's issue of *The Advocate*, we are exploring other alternatives for our students who need access to a law library over the summer months. The Fordham Law School Library will be open as usual during the summer, but use of the library will be difficult due to the construction. The library at Lowenstein will be available to all our students during the hours listed in last month's issue of *The Advocate*.

In addition, the following libraries have agreed to allow 10 to 15 of our students use their libraries during the summer months. Students who wish to use the following libraries should register with Dean Young. Preference will be given to students studying for the Bar.

Brooklyn Law School:
250 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn,
Summer Hours:

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

(Closed Sundays in August)

Cardozo School of Law:
55 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Summer Hours:

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

TWO WEEK TEMPORARY LEXIS LEARNING CENTER ESTABLISHED AT FORDHAM

As you may have noticed from the signs and from the streams of students heading towards the Lexis Training Room in the back of the Lower Reading Room, a temporary learning center has been established at Fordham Law School. In addition to the training in Lexis and Westlaw that occurs at a steady pace in our library, Fordham Law School arranged with Lexis for the establishment of the temporary learning center to facilitate the training of our

(Closes Friday around 5:00 p.m.)

closed Saturday

Sunday hours unknown at present

Columbia University Law School:
435 West 116th Street, New York City
Summer Hours:

Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
closed weekends

St. John's University School of Law:
Grand Central & Utopia Parkways, Jamaica
Summer Hours:

Monday - Thursday 8:30 a.m. to midnight
Friday 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
(closes evenings & weekends in August)

The library at New York University Law School is under construction so it will not be available to our students.

Hofstra University School of Law in Hempstead believes they will be able to allow 10 to 15 students to have access to the law library. The library is open until 10:00 p.m. and for half days on Saturday and Sunday.

New York Law School:
57 Worth Street, New York
Summer Hours:

Monday - Sunday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS AND 2E IN LATE MAY!!!

By M. Provost

On Wednesday, May 30, 1984 the Career Planning Center will sponsor the first day-long Career Conference for First Year Students and Second Year Evening Students.

The program will endeavor to assist students in assessing their career goals, the wealth of opportunities within the legal field and the methods students might utilize to choose among employers. The format will include panels, workshops, a luncheon and a reception during which students will have the opportunity to meet alumni and chat with them informally.

Alumni from all parts of the country and a good variety of types of practice will be invited to address the students regarding opportunities they might consider for the following

summer as well as for their long-term career.

This will be an informative program which will help students in preparing for the recruitment season in the early Fall. We often find that students feel that they are limited to the employment opportunities reflected in the employers which visit the campus—the Career Conference is designed to widen students' horizons to include all of the possibilities in the legal world.

Additional information will be available shortly—the conference is in the planning stages now. Topics under consideration at this point are: "The Big Picture Job Market," "How to Assess Your Career Goals and the Opportunities," "Choosing Among Employers," "Geographic Information," "Opportunities for Lawyers in a Variety of Fields."

FORDHAM LAW WOMEN ANNOUNCES RAFFLE WINNERS

By Jane Rushtin

Fordham Law Women are pleased to report the following prizes winners in our annual raffle, held Tuesday, March 13:

<i>Windows on the World</i>	Mary Hanlon
<i>Manhattan Cafe</i>	Reg Foster
<i>Tavern on the Green</i>	Hans Kobelt
<i>Tovarisch</i>	Stac Brosnan
<i>The Saloon</i>	Terry Jeroloman
<i>Allegro Cafe</i>	Lynn Peteril
<i>Museum Cafe</i>	Maria Taddei
<i>La Tablita</i>	Marta Ceballos
<i>Ginger Man</i>	Richard Gentile
<i>Nanny Rose</i>	Sally Glasser
<i>Phillippe's Kitchen</i>	Feerick Children
<i>Ernie's</i>	Kevin Toner
<i>Ruelles</i>	Prof. Katsoris
<i>Ritorna</i>	Tammy Spector
<i>O Neal's Baloon</i>	Terry La Bosco
<i>Rockinig Horse Cafe</i>	Charles Walters
<i>Orloff's</i>	Karen Dippold

<i>Los Panchos</i>	Joseph Quadele
<i>Better Bodies</i>	
<i>Bodybuilding Gym</i>	Steve Zambito
<i>Fashion Update</i>	Ernie Cavallo
<i>Athlete's Foot</i>	Yues Le Page
<i>House of George</i>	Louis Firestone

We want to thank all the faculty, students and friends who supported us by buying tickets. Special thanks to all those merchants who so generously donated meals or support, we would not have been able to raise nearly \$1,000.

As in past years, raffle proceeds have been used to subsidize student attendance at the National Conference on Women and the Law. This year, the 15th Annual Conference was held in Los Angeles, March 30 to April 1. Three Students represented Fordham Law School, funded in part by proceeds from the raffle. Early in April, these representatives will report on the conference proceedings in a panel discussion

FLS NEWS IN REVIEW

34th ANNUAL FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI LUNCHEON



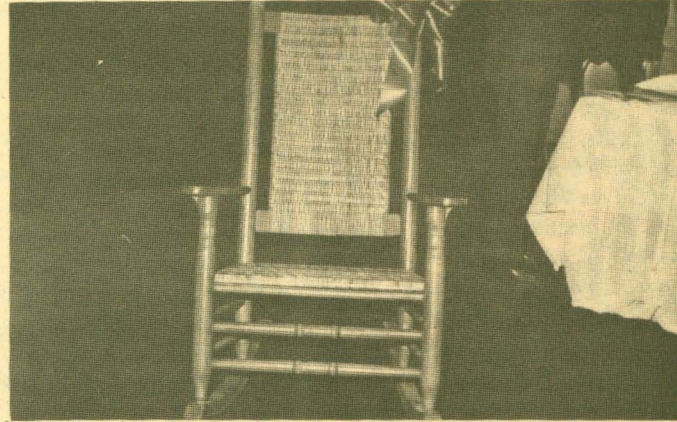
Father Finlay, Judge Duffy, Hon. Paul Curran and Dean Feerick.



David Heires, Mark Kosak, Dean Feerick, Dean Crowley and Father Finlay.



A look at the podium.



A token of thanks to Father Finlay from The Fordham Law School Alumni Association.

FORDHAM FOLLIES PRESENTS SPOOF OF LAW SCHOOL LIFE

By Eileen Pollock

The sacred cows were slaughtered last week, as the Fordham Follies inaugurated its first production, the musical, *Devil v. Dean, et al.*, which was presented on two consecutive nights in Pope Auditorium. Based loosely on the Broadway musical, "Damn Yankees," the story concerned the attempts of the devil to thwart the "goody-goody" dean of Fordham Law School, one John D. Feerick (a purely fictional character).

Through the efforts of two second-year day students, Sheri Doyle and Louise Firestone, the Follies gave Fordham students an opportunity to prove that not all the talent in the law school is legal.

The stars of the show were Zack Murdock as the Devil, Sheri Doyle as "Racy" Judy Cot-

ter (res judicata - get it?), the Devil's handmaiden, Ray Keane as Pat, a construction worker who makes a deal with the Devil to get into law school, and Claire Boland as Regina Statutori, Pat's One True Love. David Vicinanzo played Dean John D. Feerick, and Bill Dilonza was his loyal sidekick, Dean Crowley.

Also featured in the cast were Rich Gentile, as a student who has found a unique alternative to the xerox machine, Pat Stein, as a certain glamorous professor who grades her exams in the sand, Eileen Pollock, as a slightly demented Legal Writing professor who bursts into song at the mention of the Blue Book, Tim McCann, Stacy Elias, and Joan Sheridan, who sing a clever parody of bar review courses ("I've Got the Course Right Here"), and Tim

Shore, Tom Bundock, Jean Zailler, and Mariarosa Cartolano as members of the Admissions Committee, who tell Pat the foolproof way to get into Fordham ("You've Got to Have Pull").

Other cast members included Carol Ann Connors, Louise Derevlany, Andrew Marks, and Peter Passidomo.

The production side of the follies was headed by Louise Firestone. Alexandra Cohn was in charge of costumes, scenery and props. Joan McCarthy and Ellen Heffernan provided piano accompaniment.

The Follies was especially lucky to have the services of a former professional dancer and present choreographer, as well as attorney, Gwyneth Murphy, who is a 1981 Fordham Law

School alumna.

With just little over a week of rehearsals, and working on a shoestring budget, the fact that the first Fordham Follies got off the ground at all can be credited to the enthusiasm and spirit of the cast and crew, and most of all, to the determination and organizational savvy of its two directors, Sheri Doyle and Louise Firestone.

Efforts are now beginning to recruit a nucleus of students who would like to help write the script and otherwise get involved in next year's Follies. If you would like to be a part of next year's productions, please call Sheri Doyle at 865-7251 or Louise Firestone at 747-7496 for more information.

FACULTY HEADNOTES: A QUICK GUIDE TO TAX SHELTERS

By Prof. Schmudde

"Fraud - An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing (preferably) belonging to him."

Fraud, securities fraud and common law fraud are big business. Numerous salespeople are currently engaged in selling investment opportunities. Commissions often run to 15% of the invested amount. The steaks are high.

Label any investment a tax shelter (it makes no difference if it has any tax advantages or not) and it will sell as if it were a cabbage patch doll. Normally responsible people plead to be parted from their money in order to enter the promised land of tax shelter. Yachts, cars, condominiums, are all sold under the guise of providing tax shelter. More often than not, there is no tax shelter involved. One of the most important aspects to understand about the shelter business is that the label "tax shelter" is often no more than a marketing tool.

Numerous people are now making money on tax shelters, these people are usually called promoters or salesmen. Investors are spending their time visiting IRS offices or their accountant or attorney's office in preparation for a visit to an IRS office. Some unfortunate few are visiting their attorney to discuss both their pending IRS problems and the collapse of their investment with the accompanying incarceration of the salesman who induced their participation. The grand slam is achieved when an IRS Special Agent appears at the investors' home. This is especially significant because Special Agents only investigate criminal tax fraud. Nothing brightens up a morning like being

awakened to a reading of one's constitutional rights.

No self respecting investor would dare appear at any decent gathering without at least some capacity to discuss "leverage", "deferral", "3 to 1", and the most dreaded term of all "audit." The most esteemed will have recently purchased a highly leveraged investment, and hopefully will be getting significant deductions and possibly even refunds from prior years taxes. If a person is to feel comfortable in this company it is incumbent that he or she learn the language of tax shelters. Then, even without any investment, it will be possible to bandy about those terms which show a deep understanding of such matters. One should not worry about a lack of knowledge of any underlying facts or law. As any investment adviser can tell you (if, under certain unlikely circumstances he were to tell the truth), in tax shelters any knowledge of the facts or law is to be avoided at all costs. My purpose is to give the reader the requisite language in order to engage in a tax shelter discussion, while calling attention to the dangers of an actual purchase.

The following is a short glossary of terms: **Leverage** - In other words "other peoples money." In deference to this concept one of history's great tax frauds in history was entitled OPM, Inc. The basic idea here is that one should never use any of his own money - borrow the most possible, or better yet, let someone invest it so that you can realize the proceeds.

3 to 1 - The language of tax shelters is spiced

with quick references to ratios. These are not necessarily mathematically oriented people. Ratios express the amount of deduction generated by a dollar of investment. Obviously, the higher the ratio, the better the shelter. Advertise the words 8 to 1 in the *Wall Street Journal* and you can guarantee 1,000 phone calls in the first hour. Unfortunately, the first call is from the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Tax Credit - This is what a tax shelter salesman has in his swiss account.

Deduction - This is what an investor has in his bank account.

Ground Lease - After most tax shelter investments this is all an investor can afford to lease.

A tax shelter does not generally result in any real saving of tax dollars, it merely postpones the payment of those tax dollars. Any investor should be aware that some time later, those taxes saved now must be paid at some later date. In rare instances, those later taxes be paid at lower capital gain rates.

Typical shelters involve real estate, oil and gas, coal mining, research and development, commodity straddles or equipment leasing. The general idea behind a tax shelter involves generating current deductions from income while expending very little cash. A deduction lowers one's tax liability by reducing the taxable income subject to tax. In addition, certain credits may be generated by the right investments. A credit reduces tax liability on a dollar for dollar basis, i.e., a \$10 credit directly reduces one's tax by \$10. Some investments generate both deductions and credits. Some

deductions, such as depreciation and depletion are known as "artificial" deductions because a deduction is available without any actual cash outlay. By borrowing most of the investment and generating artificial deductions and credits, leverage is created.

The most fraudulent shelters involve selling non-existent property to unsuspecting investors. For example, the aforementioned OPM operated on the basis that investors would purchase a computer. The computer would be leased to a business operation. The investors would qualify for an investment tax credit of 10%, depreciation deductions, and interest deductions on the loan used to finance the purchase of the computer.

All of these purported tax benefits would normally be fully justified under the Internal Revenue Code. However, OPM merely failed to ever purchase any computers. They manufactured Bills of Sale and Leases and presented the investors and lenders with documentary proof of the computer's existence. When the scheme was uncovered, the investors not only lost their investment but also any tax benefits they believed were theirs. This scenario has been replayed numerous times in varying forms.

An investor or adviser should take care to evaluate any investment, whether it is a tax shelter or not, under the most conservative viewpoint. If an investment makes no sense if viewed with out regard to proposed tax benefits, then it should not be undertaken. This is, in fact, the definition of an "abusive shelter" used by the IRS. Such an investment can only guarantee special treatment from the IRS.

In the Jesuit Tradition V: The Zeal for Excellence

By Edward G. Zogby, S.J.

Confronted with the task of bringing this series of articles on John Courtney Murray, S.J. to a close, I searched many other things that he wrote and saw once again the immense breadth of his vision. The panoply of topics manifests a profound intention to bring about a transformation in American Catholicism. But his vision would not be recognized on a parochial level. His concern is for America and for Catholicism. He cared about both because he was nurtured by both. He knew that the soil in America was unique for Catholicism and he invited Catholicism to send its roots down deep into the soil of a new experiment in government. Here in America no favoritism was shown to any one religion, yet religion was recognized in principle as sourcing moral strength in empowering the quality of life for Americans. There is so much openness to source in this nation under God that a context of unity amid diversity exists to nurture growth and development on many levels. Where civility is the context of dialogue, there the public argument can emerge from the appropriate tension of agreeing to disagree. Only within such an agreement can potentially hostile elements become true neighbors of one another and work for a common purpose even in a crisis moment like we face today in the nuclear arms debate.

Murray moved Catholicism into a clearing for true dialogue to show up. It is no accident that his writings and lectures lit the light of in-

tellectual research on many University Campuses. His vision invited men and women of various religions to allow our common vision as established in the Declaration of Freedom, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights to empower us as a single people who can afford to have differences and still be one people. He taught Americans to see what is possible and to begin creating a whole new context of cooperation, and not just a grocery list of the different stands that we all can take. He taught us that single stands based on mere tolerance of diversity not involving reasonable discourse and participation in the neighborly concerns of the nation ultimately weaken what this nation can become.

John Courtney Murray saw the vast potential available to all Americans, but he also saw what could keep stopping that potential from developing. So he addressed himself to the pursuit of scholarship and research, and, through his zeal for excellence, influenced several generations of Jesuits, the 2,500 bishops of Vatican Council II, and many men and women who were influencing the cultural life of America.

Through his dogged pursuit of issues of Church and State, he moved past a great deal of real hostility, especially in the Church, until just before his death in 1967, he was co-author with Pietro Pavan of the historic decree on *Religious Freedom* in Vatican II. In that

decree and the whole process of re-interpretation which it involved for the 2,500 bishops of the Catholic world, American constitutional thought and language entered official Church teaching. In that single case so much of the genius of our Constitution entered a new blood-stream, became available to the world at a time in which being human and the humane have reached critical awareness and universal corporate self-consciousness. In a time of such swift evolution around the planet and beyond it into space, the world is now in a critical period of growth, almost an either/or situation. Like the simple act of the turtle in the third chapter of John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, Murray took the genial seed from our American Constitution into the heart of a world body of influence for the common good, and planted it in new ground. The turtle in Steinbeck's story got the seeds caught in its hind leg. After almost getting killed by crossing a highway, it made its way safely to the other side of the road. Once in the safety of the undergrowth, the seeds dropped out and got planted. One might also compare Murray's life and mission to the burglar activities of Frodo in Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*. What he did takes on that kind of drama and that proportionality. We can see this at work right now in Latin America, South Africa, Lebanon and North Ireland: wherever the critical moments emerge as mankind develops under the threat of the nuclear sword

of Damocles, the gospel of human rights needs to be preached by free men and women. If indeed through the channels of religion, so be it; but the message is paramount for saving what is human in being.

So, what can one man do? He can make a difference right where he is; what matters is his intention to make that difference and to empower others along with him. With Murray all of that emerged from his commitment to being responsible as an American citizen and Jesuit priest. From the confluence of both faiths came a tremendous zeal for excellence in knowledge and commitment that burned a hole in the heap of sterile stands that people had taken around him. He set the level of discourse and invited people to meet him there. He was applauded by *Time Magazine* which featured him in a cover story, and by Yale which invited him to be scholar in residence. And Jesuits and their students have all experienced the good that he accomplished.

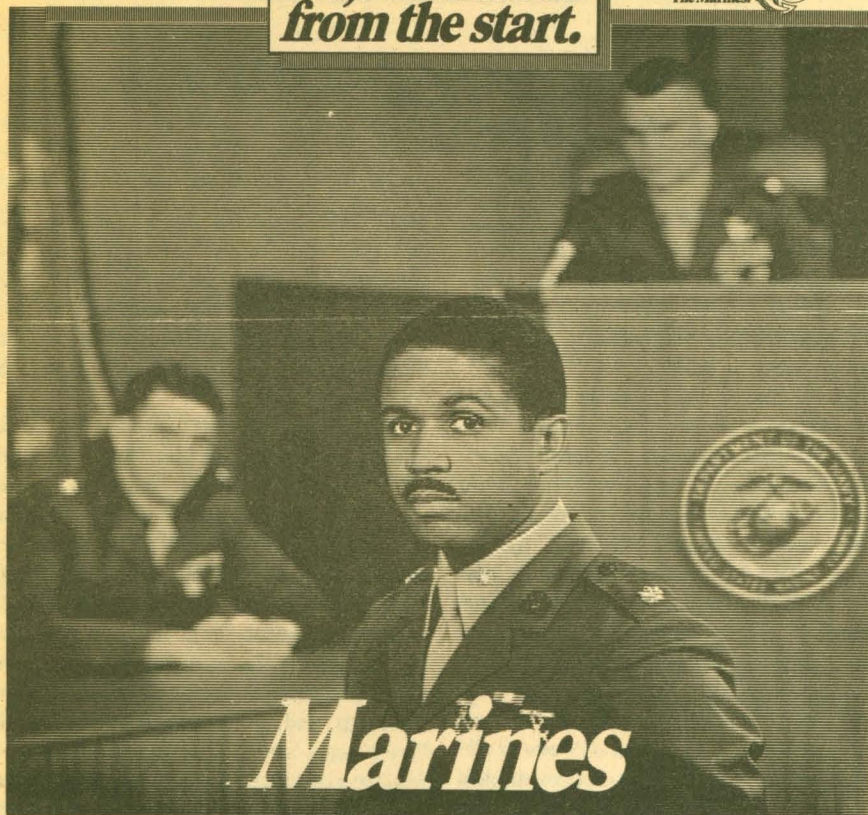
This series of articles *In the Jesuit Tradition* is about a Jesuit, but also, in him, about the Jesuits. The itch is there, the zeal is there: it will go on even if there is only one muddling Jesuit left to carry the torch of that universal vision of unity amid diversity. It doesn't begin or end with us. We are not the source. God is the source of our being human. Once the fire of that light is seen - we might just be one even though we are many, and so very different.

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Through our PLC Law Program 1st and 2nd year students can gain a commission and promotion while still in law school. Employment upon graduation is guaranteed with salaries of \$20,500 to \$25,500 to start. If you would like more details call:

CAPTAIN BRIAN L. McMILLAN at (212) 620-6777/6778

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

invites nominations

for the

1984 Fordham—Stein Prize

The Fordham—Stein Prize is presented annually to a member of the legal profession whose work exemplifies outstanding standards of professional conduct, promotes the advancement of justice and brings credit to the profession by emphasizing in the public mind the contributions of lawyers to our society and to our democratic system of government.

The prize consists of an engraved crystal sculpture designed for the occasion by Tiffany & Co. and a substantial honorarium. The presentation will be made at a dinner at the Hotel Pierre in New York.

Nominations may be submitted by any person and should be accompanied by a supporting statement and a *Curriculum vitae* of the nominee. **Nominations close June 30, 1984.**

The choice of a recipient will be made by a Selection Committee composed of practitioners, academics, judges and bar leaders.

Prior recipients of the Fordham—Stein Prize are:

1976 HENRY J. FRIENDLY	1980 ARCHIBALD COX
1977 EDWARD H. LEVI	1981 WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER
1978 WARREN E. BURGER	1982 WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
1979 WADE H. MCCREE, JR.	1983 POTTER STEWART

Nominations and supporting documentation should be submitted to:

Dean John D. Feerick
Fordham University School of Law
140 West 62nd Street
New York, New York 10023

An Interview with the General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera

Copyrighting Mozart, Razing the Old Met, and Other Aspects of Metropolitan Life

By Eileen Rose Pollock

What is it like being a performing arts lawyer? What is demanded of a lawyer representing one of the foremost performing arts organizations in the country, and indeed, the world? Henry W. Lauterstein, General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera, said that first of all, no background in music is needed:

"It's a disadvantage to have any. I'm not interested in having someone who's an artistic type. I want a lawyer. I don't regard the function of a lawyer at the Met or any other performing arts institution as being someone primarily interested in the product."

"People who are starstruck may be so overcome by meeting operatic personalities that they forget that their job is to look at a contract objectively; it's not the function of a lawyer to advise James Levine on casting. The other problem is that the temptation to wander around backstage and sit in the auditorium during rehearsals would be very great."

The legal side of the Met may not be as glamorous as what takes place on the stage, but working as the Met's lawyer is a far cry from, say, being in-house counsel for a corporation. Mr. Lauterstein, while not star-struck, does concede, "The Met is a delightful place to work, and I am surrounded by brilliant and interesting people."

Mr. Lauterstein spoke about performing arts law in general, and his work as the lawyer for the Metropolitan Opera in particular, during a recent conversation in his office. To reach the office, one goes through the public entrance of the opera house, is announced over the house phone by a guard, then up the long, red-carpeted, curving staircase to the Grand Tier level. One crosses the Belmont Room, a formal salon elegantly furnished and maintained by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and finally arrives at Mr. Lauterstein's modest office overlooking Damrosch Park, and of all things, just behind the trees, Fordham Law School.

It is little-known, but true, that Fordham has an important link to the Metropolitan Opera. That link is the fact that the Met's General Counsel uses Fordham's law library. He has only the law books that cover two walls of his office, so when Mr. Lauterstein came to the Met in 1981, he needed access to a law library. Fordham solved his problem by giving him library privileges. Mr. Lauterstein came to his

job as General Counsel by working for his father's firm, Lauterstein & Lauterstein, which had represented the Metropolitan Opera since the turn of the century.

After receiving his law degree from Columbia (his B.A. is from Harvard), Mr. Lauterstein joined the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. In 1958 he joined his father's firm, where his first legal work for the Met was handling immigration petitions for foreign artists. Mr. Lauterstein had a varied practice; he represented a major brand of gin and did fair trade and trademark work. But he admits his first love was his work for the Met, and within two years he was handling virtually all of the Met legal work in the office. When his firm disbanded in 1981, he was given the opportunity to become in-house counsel for the Met.

Like any legal practice, the Met's involves a lot of routine, interspersed with some interesting and even exciting cases. Mr. Lauterstein, who is the only lawyer in the office, handles tax, contracts, labor, copyright, arbitrations, pension plans and real estate. Real estate? The Met owns warehouses where it stores its costumes, sets and props, and it recently sold a warehouse in Maspeth, Queens and bought another in New Jersey.

The negotiation of new collective bargaining agreements with the Met's labor unions was handled in 1977 and 1980 (the year there was a major strike) by a large outside law firm. Last fall, however, the musician's union agreed to a new contract months ahead of schedule, in honor of the Met's Centennial. Mr. Lauterstein noted that Joe Volpe, Assistant Manager, was instrumental in achieving the early agreement, as the chief negotiator for the Met.

As for the fabled singers of the Met, Mr. Lauterstein rarely has dealings with them. Their contracts are a form, and the details are worked out between the artists' agents and the Artistic Dept. of the Met, which serves as the Met's liaison with singers. "Sometimes I talk with the artists about tax or immigration problems," he says.

His most interesting legal experience was during the campaign to save the old Met from demolition during the mid-60s, when he represented the Met in opposing the efforts of a group trying to save the old opera house.

"We got into a tremendous battle on the

right to pull the old house down. A private group had organized and gotten a statute passed that gave them the power to delay demolition of the old Met while they looked around for funds to buy it. It was a condemnation statute with no sure and certain fund to pay anyone.

"We had gotten past the Landmarks Commission, which refused to designate the old Met a landmark, and rightly so. In the meantime, the Met had leased the site to builders planning to build an office building, and everything was held up for a year while we went through the courts [to challenge the law giving the private group power to delay demolition]. The law was declared unconstitutional in Special Term. Needless to say, the group appealed, and the decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. I remember I had to go up to Albany one very cold night in December because the group had gone to the Court of Appeals for a stay. We had very voluminous files, to say the least.

"It was exciting, and I can't say I had not sympathy for the citizens running around saying they were trying to save the old Met. I don't know what they would have done with it if they had gotten it, because the building needed millions of dollars worth of rehabilitation. There was no economical way to air condition it, and no storage space."

One of the recurrent matters Mr. Lauterstein handles is negotiating for the rights to produce modern operas on which the copyright is still in effect. Luckily for the Met (and for many advertisers who, rather than pay a jingle writer, use the tunes of operatic arias as jingles for their TV and radio commercials), there are no royalties for the works of Mozart and Verdi. Or so everyone thought, until a well-known music publisher claimed that its "critical edition" of a Mozart opera was entitled to copyright protection. A critical edition is the product of research into the original musical sources to determine exactly what the composer wrote. The resulting score is supposed to most closely reflect the composer's original intentions, i.e., it is a definitive source. The score in question contained a notice of copyright.

"Mozart's *Idomeneo*, first performed in 1781? Copyrighted? I asked the publishers whether they had added anything new to the

score. They said, of course not! The whole idea was to preserve the original. There was a grudging admission that Mozart was the author, but they had performed this tremendously valuable work of scholarship. That's true. Someone did a very good work of scholarship. So I spent a good deal of time in Fordham Law Library and came up with the not-too-startling conclusion that none of these critical editions.

Mr. Lauterstein advises a law student who is interested in performing arts law to get a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts law to get a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts institutions have their own inside counsel. Most use an outside law firm, as the Met did for many years.

"The term performing arts law can be a misnomer," Mr. Lauterstein explained. It's contracts, licensing agreements, production agreements, etc."

Although he works for the same institution as Plácido Domingo and Marilyn Horne, music is not his primary interest. "It happens that I enjoy opera very much, and I go to most of the productions here. But there are a lot of things I enjoy, including jogging, fishing, and reading."

He added, "This is a very professional theater, one of the most professional theaters in the world. Every night during the season they put on an immense production, and unlike Broadway, you have many different shows each week. This requires tremendous coordination of effort."

As our talk concluded, Mr. Lauterstein stood in the area of the theater known as the Golden Horseshoe, overlooking the twin curved staircases and beneath the spectacularly elegant crystal chandelier, a gift of the Austrian Government. The grandeur of the Met at that moment was palpable; it seemed to speak for itself.

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		Massachusetts	New Mexico	Pennsylvania	

An Interview with the General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera

Copyrighting Mozart, Razing the Old Met, and Other Aspects of Metropolitan Life

By Eileen Rose Pollock

What is it like being a performing arts lawyer? What is demanded of a lawyer representing one of the foremost performing arts organizations in the country, and indeed, the world? Henry W. Lauterstein, General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera, said that first of all, no background in music is needed:

"It's a disadvantage to have any. I'm not interested in having someone who's an artistic type. I want a lawyer. I don't regard the function of a lawyer at the Met or any other performing arts institution as being someone primarily interested in the product.

"People who are starstruck may be so overcome by meeting operatic personalities that they forget that their job is to look at a contract objectively; it's not the function of a lawyer to advise James Levine on casting. The other problem is that the temptation to wander around backstage and sit in the auditorium during rehearsals would be very great."

The legal side of the Met may not be as glamorous as what takes place on the stage, but working as the Met's lawyer is a far cry from, say, being in-house counsel for a corporation. Mr. Lauterstein, while not star-struck, does concede, "The Met is a delightful place to work, and I am surrounded by brilliant and interesting people."

Mr. Lauterstein spoke about performing arts law in general, and his work as the lawyer for the Metropolitan Opera in particular, during a recent conversation in his office. To reach the office, one goes through the public entrance of the opera house, is announced over the house phone by a guard, then up the long, red-carpeted, curving staircase to the Grand Tier level. One crosses the Belmont Room, a formal salon elegantly furnished and maintained by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and finally arrives at Mr. Lauterstein's modest office overlooking Damrosch Park, and of all things, just behind the trees, Fordham Law School.

It is little-known, but true, that Fordham has an important link to the Metropolitan Opera. That link is the fact that the Met's General Counsel uses Fordham's law library. He has only the law books that cover two walls of his office, so when Mr. Lauterstein came to the Met in 1981, he needed access to a law library. Fordham solved his problem by giving him library privileges. Mr. Lauterstein came to his

job as General Counsel by working for his father's firm, Lauterstein & Lauterstein, which had represented the Metropolitan Opera since the turn of the century.

After receiving his law degree from Columbia (his B.A. is from Harvard), Mr. Lauterstein joined the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. In 1958 he joined his father's firm, where his first legal work for the Met was handling immigration petitions for foreign artists. Mr. Lauterstein had a varied practice; he represented a major brand of gin and did fair trade and trademark work. But he admits his first love was his work for the Met, and within two years he was handling virtually all of the Met legal work in the office. When his firm disbanded in 1981, he was given the opportunity to become in-house counsel for the Met.

Like any legal practice, the Met's involves a lot of routine, interspersed with some interesting and even exciting cases. Mr. Lauterstein, who is the only lawyer in the office, handles tax, contracts, labor, copyright, arbitrations, pension plans and real estate. Real estate? The Met owns warehouses where it stores its costumes, sets and props, and it recently sold a warehouse in Maspeth, Queens and bought another in New Jersey.

The negotiation of new collective bargaining agreements with the Met's labor unions was handled in 1977 and 1980 (the year there was a major strike) by a large outside law firm. Last fall, however, the musician's union agreed to a new contract months ahead of schedule, in honor of the Met's Centennial. Mr. Lauterstein noted that Joe Volpe, Assistant Manager, was instrumental in achieving the early agreement, as the chief negotiator for the Met.

As for the fabled singers of the Met, Mr. Lauterstein rarely has dealings with them. Their contracts are a form, and the details are worked out between the artists' agents and the Artistic Dept. of the Met, which serves as the Met's liaison with singers. "Sometimes I talk with the artists about tax or immigration problems," he says.

His most interesting legal experience was during the campaign to save the old Met from demolition during the mid-60s, when he represented the Met in opposing the efforts of a group trying to save the old opera house.

"We got into a tremendous battle on the

right to pull the old house down. A private group had organized and gotten a statute passed that gave them the power to delay demolition of the old Met while they looked around for funds to buy it. It was a condemnation statute with no sure and certain fund to pay anyone.

"We had gotten past the Landmarks Commission, which refused to designate the old Met a landmark, and rightly so. In the meantime, the Met had leased the site to builders planning to build an office building, and everything was held up for a year while we went through the courts [to challenge the law giving the private group power to delay demolition]. The law was declared unconstitutional in Special Term. Needless to say, the group appealed, and the decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. I remember I had to go up to Albany one very cold night in December because the group had gone to the Court of Appeals for a stay. We had very voluminous files, to say the least.

"It was exciting, and I can't say I had not sympathy for the citizens running around saying they were trying to save the old Met. I don't know what they would have done with it if they had gotten it, because the building needed millions of dollars worth of rehabilitation. There was no economical way to air condition it, and no storage space."

One of the recurrent matters Mr. Lauterstein handles is negotiating for the rights to produce modern operas on which the copyright is still in effect. Luckily for the Met (and for many advertisers who, rather than pay a jingle writer, use the tunes of operatic arias as jingles for their TV and radio commercials), there are no royalties for the works of Mozart and Verdi. Or so everyone thought, until a well-known music publisher claimed that its "critical edition" of a Mozart opera was entitled to copyright protection. A critical edition is the product of research into the original musical sources to determine exactly what the composer wrote. The resulting score is supposed to most closely reflect the composer's original intentions, i.e., it is a definitive source. The score in question contained a notice of copyright.

"Mozart's *Idomeneo*, first performed in 1781? Copyrighted? I asked the publishers whether they had added anything new to the

score. They said, of course not! The whole idea was to preserve the original. There was a grudging admission that Mozart was the author, but they had performed this tremendously valuable work of scholarship. That's true. Someone did a very good work of scholarship. So I spent a good deal of time in Fordham Law Library and came up with the not-too-startling conclusion that none of these critical editions.

Mr. Lauterstein advises a law student who is interested in performing arts law to get a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts law to get a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts institutions have their own inside counsel. Most use an outside law firm, as the Met did for many years.

"The term performing arts law can be a misnomer," Mr. Lauterstein explained. It's contracts, licensing agreements, production agreements, etc."

Although he works for the same institution as Placido Domingo and Marilyn Horne, music is not his primary interest. "It happens that I enjoy opera very much, and I go to most of the productions here. But there are a lot of things I enjoy, including jogging, fishing, and reading."

He added, "This is a very professional theater, one of the most professional theaters in the world. Every night during the season they put on an immense production, and unlike Broadway, you have many different shows each week. This requires tremendous coordination of effort."

As our talk concluded, Mr. Lauterstein stood in the area of the theater known as the Golden Horseshoe, overlooking the twin curved staircases and beneath the spectacularly elegant crystal chandelier, a gift of the Austrian Government. The grandeur of the Met at that moment was palpable; it seemed to speak for itself.

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Colorado		Maryland	New Jersey	Oregon	
		Massachusetts	New Mexico	Pennsylvania	

The Law School Placement Process— What It Can Be

(Continued from page 1)

from an all-knowing upperclassman who suggested that I personally visit law firms located on Wall Street whose addresses he told me could be located in the Manhattan Telephone Directory. He advised me that, upon arriving at a firm, I should politely ask the receptionist for an interview. I asked how I could tell if the interview went well. He said it depended on how long it lasted and whether I had seen a partner and which partner. As it turned out, at some places I never got by the receptionist and when I did, the interviews usually were very short, not unlike a federal express commercial.

If my experience be typical, the law student of my generation also knew very little about a resume. In fact, when I had my first interview, I had no resume — to the astonishment of the partner I met. "Didn't anyone tell you," he said, "that you needed a resume?" Since I had never seen or prepared one, I pleaded ignorance. Fortunately, we had common school ties and he proceeded to prepare, during the course of my first interview, my first resume. I suspect that when I received an offer from that firm, it had less to do with my class standing than his sympathy for my naivete.

Since my graduation, the law school placement process has exploded and has become in many respects an institution. It is remarkable, however, to compare the process as it existed at most law schools in the late 1950's with that of the 1980's. In what I now refer to as "the old days," few law schools had any placement office. The thought of bringing employer representatives to a school was but a distant dream. Finding a job depended almost entirely on the initiative and resourcefulness of the student. Today, hundreds of employers visit law schools to interview students, usually during the fall months. Moreover, at practically every law school there is a placement office staffed by a group of outstanding professionals who are devoted to assisting the law student in finding a job. A typical placement office, as you know, organizes, coordinates and sponsors a variety of programs, ranging from publishing information on employers to bringing lawyers to the school to talk about the practice of law in different specialties in which the students might have an interest. These developments have been paralleled by the growth of legal hiring administrators, and hiring committees within employing entities. Your fine organization (NALP) is another example of the change since 1961.

Efforts to restrict or limit law school placement have met with outcries from students and absolutely no success. I dare say that a law school today without an effective placement program is likely to be hurt in its recruitment of quality students, its internal harmony and its alumni relations. I commend all of you for the work you do to facilitate the entry into the legal profession of law students. Because of you there is a far better road for the law student of the 1980's than the student of earlier generations who many times stumbled into his or her work in the law.

I believe we have reached a point in time, however, where we owe it to ourselves, our law students and to the legal profession to take a look at the process and see whether we can make it a better process, a fairer process, and in my judgment, a more humane process.

There are a number of issues that I would like to urge you, dedicated professionals in this area, to think about and to reflect on in your workshops and in your future organizational work. Some of these issues are:

1. The hiring criteria used by employers who visit law schools.
2. The brevity of the interview that takes place at the law school.
3. The scantiness of the information sometimes elicited from the students interviewed.
4. The emphasis at the law school on certain types of practice.
5. The raising (by virtue of having the placement process) of the expectations of students.
6. The closing off to law students in the process of options.
7. The relationship of the process to the educational mission of the law school.

I would like to share with you some perspectives from when I was a hiring partner. A dominant part of the process that I experienced when I came to the law schools I visited essentially involved interviewing about 20 law students whose resumes, for all practical purposes, I had not studied until the interviews unfolded. The interviews generally were relegated to 20 minutes and, given the fact that I had to participate in the interview, the student spoke for about half of that 20 minutes. I can remember at times not only reading a student's resume for the first time during the course of the interview but being distracted by matters I had left back at my office and matters that were ahead of me in terms of the practice of law. As the day wore on with one 20 minute interview after another, the recollection of the students I had interviewed dimmed. By the end of the day the temptation was great to look at the 20 resumes based on where a student stood in the class. You would be amazed at how many present judges, law firm partners, corporate counsels and millionaires I failed to invite to my firm for interviews!

As I look at the process, I believe interviewers need to be provided with far more, not less, information about the students they interview. I deplore the trend toward the more streamlined, standardized resume. We have, as Derek Bok noted, the best and brightest in our law schools today and it would be grossly unfair to reduce these students to a few digits on a resume. I have no quick solution on how to provide employers with more information. One idea I have suggested to our Placement Office is that each student should develop a kit for use in his or her interviews containing such items as letters of recommendations from employers the student had worked for in the past, transcripts, writing samples, and a single page profile which describes the student's talents and interests, not unlike the statement which accompanies an application to law school.

I also believe interviewers need more information about the high quality of today's law students. As Michael Magness of Martindale Legal Services has pointed out, the "top ten/top 10%/law review" hiring criteria made some sense when it was established. Then, virtually any person of good character with the right connections and tuition could go to a top school. Today, students who have already proven their academic potential are in keen competition to be admitted to even middle-ranked schools. Some statistics on this particular point are revealing.

According to information provided me by the American Bar Association, in 1961 the median LSAT scores for entering students at our top schools was in the 500's. Only one school had a median LSAT over 600. Today, at a great many law schools, the LSAT median is over 600. To put it differently, if the median LSAT's at the top 5 schools of 1961 were the same today, those schools would rank quite low in terms of LSAT medians of ABA approved schools.

Another point that should be made is that the number of applicants for law school in 1961 were far fewer than today. In 1961 the ratio of applicants to enrollment was about 1-1/2 to 1; in recent years it has ranged between 3 and 4 to 1. In other words, the competition to enter law school today did not exist when my generation went to law school.

Plainly, the intensity of the competition to get into law school now is far greater than when many current hiring partners went to law school. Today, you will find students with backgrounds as accountants, investment bankers, teachers, actors, actresses, doctors, chemists, biologists, flight instructors, engineers, paralegals, geologists, social workers, linguists and so forth — backgrounds that are highly relevant to the practice of law in our changing society. A student with language or technical facility may be far better qualified for the practice of a particular employer than a student of higher academic standing. As the law becomes more complex and as technical and scientific skills become more relevant in terms of effective representation of a client, I think it important that those

who set the hiring criteria reflect on what is actually necessary for success at a particular entity. Aside from the talent to be found throughout the student bodies at most law schools, I would urge you to reflect on the fairness of using primarily an academic achievement hiring standard where a point or two in a grade point average may separate literally scores of students and at a time when only a portion of the student's law school career, usually the first year, may have been tested. What I am suggesting to employers is that hiring criteria should be viewed not only in the context of today's student body, but that "risks" should be taken in reaching beyond traditional criteria.

I am encouraged by one of the workshops that will be taking place this weekend on the subject of lawyer interviewer training. This kind of development is desirable. I also would encourage consideration of such ideas as extending the duration of an interview and creating other opportunities to learn more about the students at our law schools.

There is, of course, much more that needs to be done at the law school level. For the most part, the time and resources of the law school go into the on-campus interviewing program. It strikes me, as I look ahead, that it becomes far more important than in the past for the law school placement process to start earlier and to help the student look at his or her professional goals and indicate ways in which those goals can be achieved.

I'd like to share with you a story that left an impression on me during the period I interviewed at law schools. I recall during the course of my interviewing at a particular school meeting a student who impressed me greatly. He was, based on first year grades, at the top of the class. He also had an extraordinary resume in terms of work for the disabled. He had developed numerous programs and acquired considerable work experience in the area. I said to him, "Are you sure that you want a job at a law firm?" He replied, "Nobody asked me that question before. I'm here because it seems like that's the thing to do. Everybody is looking at law firms, by and large." I said, "Had you thought about the public interest area of the law?" He said, "No. I don't know how to go about it."

I consider it increasingly important that students be provided with assistance in terms of goal defining, in terms of opportunities or

career choices that might be relevant to that particular law student, and in terms of ways in which to pursue such choices. In my mind this calls for a more innovative law school placement process.

I also think there needs to be more consideration given to ways of helping students who find themselves close to graduation without a job opportunity. I would like to commend to you a program that Maureen Provost has developed at our law school, which is the establishment of workshops for such students and of individual counseling sessions to develop strategies.

I believe a further challenge for the law school placement office is with respect to opportunities beyond the practice of law. How many of you involved in law school placement would be able to answer a third year student who came into your office and said: "I don't want to practice law, but can you tell me what options are available to me beyond the practice of law?" This is an area that obviously calls for more consideration.

As I mentioned earlier, I have no quick solutions to the challenges facing students in their job search. I believe that at every law school there needs to be a very aggressive and active program of involvement of everybody in the community. If I were to tell you anything about the process that Maureen Provost has developed at our school, it is a process that has faculty involved in terms of counseling assistance, hundreds of graduates involved as alumni advisors and mentors, and students involved in helping each other.

My vision of the Placement Office is one that is an integral center of the law school, coordinating counseling activities, coordinating relationships and communications with alumni and bar associations and bringing all those resources to bear to help the law student. It is of a process where everybody helps everybody else. As I've said sometimes to Maureen Provost and Carol Vecchio, "You're doing God's work." We must not get lost in systems and rigid criteria but learn more about the unique characteristics of the students. The placement process is critical in terms of how students feel about our profession, lawyers, particular employers, their school, and other students. In a profession that is built on justice and equity, I think we owe it to our law students to be sure that these values are reflected in the kind of process we evolve.

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SPRING EXAM SCHEDULE

The following examination will be held on the dates and at the times indicated:

Thursday, April 26, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Constitutional Law (Hansen, Daly, Sims)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.,	New York Practice
Friday, April 27, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Evidence (Martin)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Income Tax (Katsoris)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Constitutional Law (Whelan)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Corporations (Kessler)
Monday, April 30, 1984	
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Commercial Transactions (Quinn)
Tuesday, May 1, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Property (Friedman, Phillips)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Constitutional Criminal Law (Capra)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Advanced Commercial Law (Quinn)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Property (Madison)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Trusts (McGonagle)
Wednesday, May 2, 1984	
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Bankruptcy (Zaretsky)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Patents (Hansen)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Discovery (Marcus)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Estate Planning (Katsoris, Parker)
Thursday, May 3, 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Comparative Law (Chiang)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Criminology (van den Haag)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Labor Law (Crowley)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Real Estate Financing (Madison)
Friday, May 4, 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Contracts (Calamari, Hadjiyannakis, Yorio, Perillo)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Commercial Paper (Chiang)
Saturday, May 5, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Immigration Law (Fuller)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	N.Y. Criminal Procedure (Abramovsky)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Corporate Acquisitions (Eustis)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Tax Estates & Trusts (Sharpe)
Monday, May 7, 1984	
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Entertainment Law (Sims)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Legislation (Zimmerman)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Corporate Tax (Schmudde)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Tax Shelter (Sharpe)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	N.Y. Criminal Procedure (Smith)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Conflict of Laws (Kalmus)
Tuesday, May 8, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Commercial Financing (McLaughlin)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Partnership Tax (Schmudde)
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Torts (Byrn, Hollister, Magnetti)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Torts (Sweeney)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Commercial Transactions (Chiang)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	SEC Reporting (Lavey)
Wednesday, May, 9 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Commercial Paper (Zaretsky)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	SEC Regulations (Abrams)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Administrative Law (Morgan)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Decedents' Estates (McGonagle)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Tax Theory (Yorio)
Thursday, May 10, 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Tax Shelters (Schmudde)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	International Tax (McKenna)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Products Liability (Schreiber)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	SEC Regulations (Kessler)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Mass Media (Jollymore)

Friday, May 11, 1984	
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.	Civil Procedure (Abrams, Martin, Vairo)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Civil Procedure (Capra)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Estate Administration (Roth)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Banking Law (Allister)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Domestic Relations (Phillips)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Advanced Corporate Tax (Sharpe)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Commercial Financing (Zinman)
Monday, May 14, 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Bankruptcy (Babitt)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Federal Courts (Marcus)
Wednesday, May 16, 1984	
12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M.	Corporations (Lanzarone)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	Remedies (Byrn)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	Evidence (McLaughlin)
Friday, May 18, 1984	
4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	Professional Responsibility (Abramovsky)

Lectures in all courses will continue up to and including Thursday, April 19, 1984.

All examinations will begin promptly at the times indicated. No student will be permitted to enter the examination room after the first hour has passed nor will any student be permitted to leave the room during the first hour of the examination.

All examinations will end promptly at the times indicated. No one will be permitted to continue writing or to retain his paper after the examination has ended. Failure to comply with the Proctor's request to turn in the papers will result in a void exam.

Each student has been assigned an examination number which must be used on all exams. EXAMINATION NUMBERS DISTRIBUTED FOR THE MID-TERM EXAMINATIONS WILL REMAIN THE SAME FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

Each student will be assigned to a particular examination room. The list of the room assignments will be published prior to the examination period.

The examination rooms will be opened 10 minutes before the time scheduled for the examination to begin. All students are expected to be in their assigned seats at 5 minutes to the hour so that the examination can begin promptly on the hour.

All students are reminded that they are not to bring books, papers, or scratch papers into the examination rooms. When permitted by their respective Professors, an authorized edition of a particular code may be used, or such other materials that have been approved in advance.

All examination papers must be written in ink.

At the conclusion of the examination, all papers, including scratch paper and the printed examination, must be returned with the examination books.

All students must sign out at the conclusion of the examination, giving both their name and examination number.

No student may exempt himself or herself from an examination. The omission of an examination will result in the student receiving a failing grade therein.

STUDENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING AND COMPLYING WITH THE RULES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EXAMINATIONS AS POSTED BELOW.

After the exams have been graded, the faculty will not change their grade unless a mathematical error has been committed. The express purpose of this policy, agreed to by the faculty, is to avoid "forum-shopping" by students seeking to improve class standing or to acquire the mandatory weighted average of 70%.

Required papers on a course or seminar must be submitted not later than the last day of classes for the semester. In individual cases of hardship, the deadline may be extended by the professor, but in no event may a paper be submitted later than the last day of examinations for that semester without approval prior to that date by the Dean or his designate. Failure to meet the deadline for submission of a paper will constitute failure of the course by a student.

Thank you for your cooperation.

CALENDAR

Tuesday, April 10	Labor Law Career Opportunity Seminar 5 p.m. in Moot Court Room
	Entertainment Law Panel in Pope Auditorium with Clive Davis, Gerard Phillips (from Phillis, Nizer), Martin Silfen, Elizabeth McCann (producer of Elephant Man, Amadeus Night Mother, etc.)
	International Law Journal - Alumni Reception 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. - Faculty Lounge
Thursday, April 12	Blood Drive - 11.00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.
	Career Opportunities in Corporate Law - 5:00 p.m. in Moot Court Room
	Coopers & Lybrand Hosting an Informative Seminar on Tax Careers in Public Accounting for Second Year Students. 4-6 p.m. at the Hemisphere Club; Time & Life Building 1271 Avenue of the Americas, 47th floor. Will include presentations and reception. Contact Roberta J. Haynes at (212) 536-2175 by April 2 to participate.
Monday, April 16	Informative Session for Second Year Evening Division Students: Full-Time position in Corporation Counsel's Office (New York City Law Department) Code Enforcement Division. Contact Michael Guzzo in the Law School; interviewing may take place depending upon the number of students attending.
Thursday, April 19	Last Day of Classes
Friday, April 20	Easter Recess

Thursday, April 26	Final Examinations begin
Wednesday, May 16	Graduates - party in Faculty Lounge
Monday, May 28	GRADUATION CEREMONY
Wednesday, May 30	CAREER CONFERENCE for First Year Day and Second Year Evening Division Students. Topics will include: "The Big Picture Job Market," How to Assess Your Career Goals and the Opportunities, How to Prepare for your Fall Interviews, How to Deal with Difficult People and Situations, Choosing Among Employers; Interview Training
Wednesday, July 18	"Straight From the Horse's Mouth" Program for '85 & '86 Classes: Students pick up materials on the Fall Interviewing Program (Fall 1984 Employer Information Directory will be available on this date) and hear a panel of interviewers, recruitment personnel and students discuss "How to Succeed in Fall Interviews." Last year more than 500 students attended this valuable program. Plan to be with us!!
Tuesday, July 31	Deadline for submission of materials to participate in Early Interview Week
Monday - Friday, Aug. 20-24	EARLY INTERVIEW WEEK (before classes begin; more than 80 interviewers will be on campus this week)
Monday, Aug. 27	CLASSES RESUME FOR THE FALL SEMESTER
Monday, Sept. 10 - mid November	FALL ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEW PROGRAM: more than 200 interviewers will recruit during this period.

Last year, more than 4,300 persons studying for the New York Bar Exam took BAR/BRI.

[Far more than all other bar
review courses combined.]

They did so because:

BAR/BRI has had a consistently high pass percentage. At most major law schools last year, students taking BAR/BRI passed the New York Bar Exam on the first try with a percentage in the 90s or high 80s.

BAR/BRI offers written summaries of all the law tested on the New York Bar Exam—both local law and Multistate law. Students learn the substantive law before going to class. Class time is spent focusing on New York Bar Examination problems, on hypotheticals and on the substantive areas most likely to be tested on the exam.

BAR/BRI has an unparalleled testing program—for both the Multistate and New York local portions. The testing will include hundreds of Multistate and New York local multiple-choice questions, and local New York essays. Included are questions to be done at home and questions done in class under simulated bar exam conditions. Selected Multistate questions will be computer-graded, and selected essays will be individually graded and critiqued by New York attorneys.

BAR/BRI professors are more than just experts on substantive law. They have accurately forecast many of the questions appearing on past New York and Multistate bar examinations. The faculty is composed of prominent lecturers on New York law, Multistate law and the New York Bar Examination. The 1984 faculty will include:

Prof. Richard Conviser, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. David Epstein, U. of Texas Law
Prof. Richard Harbus, Touro Law
Prof. John Jeffries, U. of Virginia Law
Prof. Stanley Johanson, U. of Texas Law
Prof. John Moye, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. Alan Resnick, Hofstra Law
Prof. Faust Rossi, Cornell Law
Prof. Robert Scott, U. of Virginia Law
Prof. Michael Spak, BAR/BRI Staff
Prof. Georgene Vairo, Fordham Law
Prof. William Watkins, Albany Law
Prof. Charles Whitebread, USC Law
Prof. Irving Younger, Practicing Attorney

Director: Stanley D. Chess, Esq.
Associate Director: Steven R. Rubin, Esq.
Editorial Director: Prof. Richard T. Farrell
Administrative Director: Robin Canetti

BAR/BRI offers the maximum scheduling flexibility of any New York course. In Midtown Manhattan, only BAR/BRI has consistently offered two live sessions (morning and evening) during the summer course. Afternoon videotape replays are available. In our larger locations outside Manhattan, we offer videotape instead of audiotape.

Locations already guaranteed videotape for Summer 1984 include: Albany, Boston/Cambridge area, Buffalo, Hempstead, Ithaca, NYU/Cardozo area, Queens County, Syracuse, Washington D.C., and Westchester County.

BAR/BRI provides updates and class hypotheticals. These handouts save valuable study time and minimize the note taking necessary in a BAR/BRI lecture.

BAR/BRI offers a special CPLR course taught by Prof. Irving Younger. This program is in addition to the regular CPLR lectures contained in the winter and summer courses.

Q & A Clinic. An exclusive BAR/BRI program offering individualized answers to substantive questions. Students who are unable to ask questions directly of our lecturers may send their questions in writing to: Editorial Director, BAR/BRI Bar Review. A written response will be returned. There is no additional charge for this program.

BAR/BRI offers a special "Take 2 Bar Exams"™ program. This program allows students to be admitted to the New York Bar and another Multistate Bar.

BAR/BRI offers a free transfer policy. If a student signs up for New York, does not mark his or her books and elects to take another state bar instead, all monies paid will be transferred to the BAR/BRI course in that state.

BAR/BRI offers the widest selection of course sites and allows students to freely switch locations. Anticipated course locations for 1984 include:

Albany	Manhattan
Ann Arbor	(NYU/Cardozo area)
Boston	New Haven
Brooklyn	Newark
Buffalo	Philadelphia
Cambridge	Queens County
Charlottesville	Rochester
Chicago	Staten Island
Durham	Suffolk County
Fire Island	Syracuse
Hempstead	Washington, D.C.
Ithaca	Westchester County
Manhattan	
(Midtown) Live location	

barbri 401 Seventh Avenue, Suite 62
New York, New York 10001
(212) 594-3696 (516) 542-1030 (914) 684-0807
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